INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 22, 1850.

Population of the City. The Indiana Journal of Monday says: "On last Saturday Mr. Hand, U. S. Deputy Marshal, finished the enumeration of the inhabitants of the City. He informs us that the number of persons in the corpo-

per cent. in one year. population.

able statistics for the past year?"

There are 30 lawyers, 25 practising physicians and 20 ministers in the city-about 800 natives of and 500 negroes.

#### New Mexico and California.

"Resolved. That the Territories of New Mexico and California are in fact and in law free Territories, and that it is the duty of Congress to prevent the introduc-

tion of slavery within their limits.' The above resolution was adopted at the State Convention that nominated Joseph A. Wright for Governor. It was adopted to set the democratic party right before the people. The charge was continually made by the whig press of the State, that the democratic party was in favor of the extension of slavery to our new territories. Knowing this to be an unfounded charge, the Convention thought it due to themselves and due to the party they represented, to which life and immortality are brought to light, he set this matter forever at rest.

The Goshen Democrat would seem to indicate, by its last article, that this resolution fully endorses the rant, but brutalized to the lowest point of degradadoctrines of the Wilmot proviso, now considered tion. Here, in this country, his own condition will almost obsolete by the great body of the whig as be daily getting worse. Should men of the South well as the democratic parties. But no sensible become convinced of the evils of slavery, and emanman will come to any such a conclusion. A resolution adopting the Wilmot proviso for the democratic upon the free States, and, in self-defence, prohibitory creed of Indiana never could have been adopted by a laws will be enacted. The question has already democratic Convention of this State; but a resolu- been mooted in Indiana, and many advocates of a tion, like the present, opposing the introduction of prohibitory clause, against people of color, will be slavery into our new territories has the unanimous found in our Convention that is shortly to assemble. approbation of every democrat in the State. The A petition to their Convention is now circulating Sentinel has ever opposed any such a measure; but amongst the people of Ohio, which has been pubin doing so, we have not considered it our duty to endorse the "higher law" doctrines of Seward, or the ravings of Giddings and Hale, much less the raving doctrines of Garrison and his satelites.

No sensible man can take up the Goshen Demo-Convention, adopted this resolution. Mr. Ellis, its editor, has been called by West, the editor of the Lafayette Journal, who formerly published a paper Lafayette Journal, who formerly published a paper in South Bend, near Goshen, "a Garrison Aboli- and call for some prompt and decided action. serting the democratic creed. We venture one pre-

The State Sentinel, we believe, agrees in opinion The State Sentinel, we believe, agrees in opinion
with Governor Wright on the slavery question, and act at once repugnant to the order of nature, which no we know he has not changed his opinions on this subject since his election as Governor. The people elected him by a triumphant vote, and would do so to morrow, by a much larger majority. The Lieu- long be continued when the black population becomes as Constitution. This is the mild language of Friend mention it because I have already been alluded to in retenant Governor, who received a larger majority. The Lieutenant Governor, who received a larger majority, also entertains the same sentiments. Where, then, also entertains the same sentiments. Where, then, por is the desertion of the Sentinel? It can only be found in the brain of a "Garrison abolitionist and Oberlin

have met with a Waterloo defeat in old democratic practical. Elkhart. In 1848, we understand, the Goshen Democrat took the ground that the Wilmot proviso was

The Indiana Journal is greatly surprised, that in the Madison Banner gives the particulars: we did not, in our last paper, announce the name of was addressed by Rev. J. M. Stevenson, of New Albathe Hon. Jesse D. Bright amongst other candidates ny, in a very able and effective manner. The delivery for the Senate of the United States. That paper has kept the name of Mr. Bright so prominently before the amble for the Senate of the United States. That paper has of diplomas to the graduates was by J. L. Scott, Esq., body by proclamation forthwith. That duty will be promptly performed. The Legislature will meet promptly before the amble for the sentiments of last session, the public for the last twelve months that it would be "On Thursday the commencement exercises took or above all, if the members respect the sentiments useless to do so. So far as the democratic candi-dates for the United States' Senate are concerned. dates for the United States' Senate are concerned, sion which it has been my privilege to attend. There meetings in that State, it may be expected that the or those we have heard mentioned in connection with that effice, we believe they are all "patrons" of the State Sentinel—they all take our paper, and shall all have equal justice extended to them, so far as they conform to the usages of the democratic party.

sion which it has been my privilege to attend. There was a beauty of diction, maturity of thought, and an ease and grace of delivery displayed by each which clearly showed that the students had been under the teachings of those who were well fitted to discharge the duties of their important trust, and had with fidelity discharged them.

"Where all were good, to particularize would be invited to discharge the duties of their important trust, and had with fidelity discharged them.

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"Where all were good, to particularize would be invited to discharge the duties of their important trust, and had with fidelity discharged them.

"Where all very displayed by each which that State, it may be expected that the most decisive and effective measures will be taken.

When Georgia shall have thus decided, South Carolina will follow in ten days with an unanimity never surpassed, in any community on any measure. These two duties of their important trust, and had with fidelity discharged them.

"Where all very displayed by each which the students had been under the teachings of those who were well fitted to discharge the duties of their important trust, and had with fidelity discharged them.

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"Where all very displayed by each which th

73-The Danville Advertiser, speaking of the late elections in this State, says: "The result shows that the Whigs of Indiana are loosing ground—that unless they can be prevailed upon to throw off the list-lessness that has characterized their action for some less they can be prevailed upon to throw off time past, and thoroughly arouse, they will continue to loose ground until every county in the State becomes democratic."

It deeply upon the tablets of memory. And the closing address in the passage of the proposed bill. That would effect it sooner or later, to sound on Southern feeling that never can be he says: "Next to the New York Cato, sits an In-light the proposed bill. That would delight in nothing so much as in the passage of the proposed bill. That would effect it sooner or later, to limit the evening the Philalethean Society was addressed by President Thomas was admirable. "In the evening the Philalethean Society was addressed by President Thomas was admirable. "In the evening the proposed bill. That would effect it sooner or later, to be paid by the proposed bill. That would delight in nothing so much as in the passage of the proposed bill. That would effect it sooner or later, to be paid by the proposed bill. That would delight in nothing so much as in the passage of the proposed bill. That would delight in sooner later, to be said Society was addressed by President Thomas was addressed by President Thomas was admirable. "In the evening the Philalethean Society was addressed by President Thomas was addressed by President Thomas was admirable. The would delight in nothing so much as it sooner or later, to he says: "Next to the New York Cato, sits an In-light the proposed bill. That would effect it sooner or later. The said seven the proposed bill. It was a oble address by President Thomas was a wound on Society was addressed by President Thomas was admirable. The proposed bill. It was a solid elight in sooner later, to he says: "Next to keep the proposed bill. It was a solid elight in sooner later. The would be said Society was addressed by President

## Iewa Elections.

A letter from Keokuck to the St. Louis Intelligencer, says: 'The returns from Kanesville (the Mormon precincts) have just been received here, and stand whig 371, democratic 80. This settles the electron of its friends. It is doubtless destined to act hope that no such course as the one indicated by the less against its passage, because in sanctioning measures and elevating and elevating and elevating and elevating the immon precincts) have just been received here, and stand whig 371, democratic 80. This settles the election of Henn, democratic member of Congress from this district, by a majority of 200 or 300. Returns from other parts of the State indicate the election of the whole democratic State ticket, two Congressmen. and a democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature." Wright, the whig candidate for Con- lowing is the vote in the United States Senate on the gress, is therefore defeated.

Blackford and Jay, which elect one Representative and one Representative Delegate. In our next we hope to be able to give a complete and perfect list of the Delegates to the Convention, and Members of the Legislature.

(C) Hon. O. B. Ficklin has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Third district of Illinois.

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Ewing. Felch, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whiteomb, and Winthrop—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Yulee—19.

ABSENT—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Beaton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Ewing. Felch, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whiteomb, and Winthrop—33.

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NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Beaton, Douglass, Ewing. Felch, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields,

The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church.

Steamships for Liberia.

In this number of the Sentinel will be found an extract from the report of Mr. Stanton, from the mmittee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Joseph Bryan and others, praying the establishment of a line of steamers from the United States to the coast of Africa, to promote the colonization of free persons of color, to suppress the African slave trade, to carry the mails, and to extend the commerce of the United States.

The present plan is to build three steam vessels, to be employed in the above service. We have rerate limits is 8,034, being an increase of 1,530 since cently conversed with Lieut. McDougal of the Na-Ist August, 1849, or a gain of a little over 23 1-2 vy, at present on a visit to our city, and who has been, for the last two years and a half on the Afri-This is a remarkably large increase, and greater can coast, and who has frequently visited the Repubthan was anticipated by our citizens, although it was lic of Liberia. He unites with most others, who known that large additions had been made to our have given their views on the subject, that the most effectual means of preventing the Slave trade, is to During the same time the increase in the value of plant colonies on the coast; and consequently is taxables was \$300,485-about 13 per cent. or nearly warmly in favor of some plan, similar to the one ad-200 dollars for each person added to the population. vocated by Mr. Stanton. With regard to missionary What other place in this country can show as favor- efforts in Africa, by white men, he believes nothing ever will be accomplished. If ever Africa is redeemed from the darkness of heathenism that surrounds her, it must be by planting colonies on the other countries, mostly Germans, Irish and Scotch, coast, of enlightened colored men from the United States, where a wide field will be opened before latitude them to extend the blessings of civilization and

Christianity to their benighted countrymen. The present emigrants to Africa are of the better class of our colored population-many of them.educated and qualified at once to engage in commercial and other pursuits. Lieutenant McD. gave us an instance of a colored man of his acquaintance, who, in a few years, had accumulated a handsome fortune: He represents the soil as very fertile and but little labor necessary to procure a subsistence.

What a field is here presented to the intelligent son of Africa! A field where he may be a man, a freeman. A field, where, if he loves the gospel, in may be an active agent in reclaiming millions that are perishing for the lack of vision-not only igno-

States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; but in the year the necessary supplies to carry on the government 1848 they were estimated at 30,000 in the State of Ohio alone. This shows that our colored population has been doubling itself once in every eight years, a ratio of stroying that principle heretofore recognized, that a stroying that principle heretofore recognized, that a Mr. President, and I recollect of your replying that it crat, for the last six months, and say that it has at 1848 they were estimated at 30,000 in the State of Ohio present matter of much moment for your consideration,

tionist and Oberlin Perfectionist." This charge was of equal ratio to that of negroes, but such we tion, which has heretofore had a most salutary effect, he has never denied, and until he does so, we cannot think is no longer the case. But on the contrary, the is now about being converted into an engine to detake away as many of our white people as Eastern emigration send in. But the negroes induced here by our and thirty members; forty-seven, when the House is diction, and that is, that should we all live, the day will yet come, and that not remote, when the editors of the State Sentinel will be found better friends of the emigration from Europe should be checked either by the colored man than the editor of the Democrat ever prohibitory laws or otherwise, a policy which seems to was or ever will be, for we consider the doctrine of connect itself with the negro sympathy, we must neces. roll, and enter the names. Thus it will be readily not impracticable, to attempt to carry out the law in that amalgamation at war with the true interests of both races.

Satisfy see a decrease, or at least a very slow increase of the white population, while the negroes must increase rapidly. To meet these consequences, which seem now called, until the end of the session, and all legislato be inevitable, what shall be done?

State and give it up to the negroes; the two races must amal-

gamate; or the negroes must be removed. We have no room for comments at present. We have a firm conviction, that, under the Providence We again reiterate, with such an organ for the of God, much will be done for the African race dudemocratic party, we do not wonder that our friends ring the present generation. We are for something tive body. If it sanctions this bill it will take the lead

## Hanover College.

The Commencement exercises of this institution took place during the past week. A communication

land county, in this State, was a happily conceived production, and was delivered in a manner calculated to fix t deeply upon the tablets of memory. And the closing | would delight in nothing so much as in the passage

A very good apology for defeat. Your plans were well arranged, but your principles were objectionable. Democracy was in the field, not men merely.

A very good apology for defeat. Your plans were well arranged, but your principles were objectionable. Democracy was in the field, not men merely.

God's handiwork.

'The delivery of diplomas to the graduates was by J. H. L. Vannuys, of Franklin, Ind., and was well worthing the accomplished speaker, and reflected honor the vincences of the argument is exhausted, and the consequences are obvious, the South will have done her duty—the North may take the responsibility.

The Southern Press of the 14th inst., contains the protest of Messrs. Mason and Hunter, of Va.,

VOTE ON THE CALIFORNIA BILL.—The fol- speedily adjourn. engrossment for a third reading of the bill for th dmission of California into the Union:

All the counties have been heard from except YEAS - Messrs, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury

OHIO STATE FAIR POSTPONED .- The time for During the month of July 131,989 letters were for Northern Indiana, commences in Cambridge, to- holding the State Fair at Cincinnati has been changed sent to Europe from New York, and 110,379 receivto the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of October next.

The Southern Platform. Elwood Fisher's paper, the Southern Press, con-

ains the following resolutions, adopted by the Southern members of Congress in caucus: MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. At length we have to congratulate the South on the ent of greater unity among her representatives

At a meeting held a few evenings since, the following members were appointed a comme Mr. Toombs, Chairman.

Messrs. Seddon, Thompson, Houston, Bowie, Ching-nan, Burt, Cabell, Hilliard, Morse, Johnson, Morehead, Green, Howard, Thomas. We understand that the deliberations of the commit-

e resulted in almost entire unanimity, and according-Mr. Toombs, chairman of the Committee of Fifteen. reported the following resolutions, which were adopted First. Resolved, that no citizen shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or preperty except by the judgment of his peers and the laws of the land; and that the common law, as it existed in the American colonies on the 4th of July, 1776, and the Constitution and laws of the

Second. Resolved, that in the event that non-slave holding States object thus to put the life, liberty, and property of American citizens under American laws, we will sist upon a division of the country on the line of 36 egs. and 30 mins., with a distinct recognition and pro-

tection of property in slaves.

Third. Resolved, that we will not vote for the admission of California, unless the Southern Boundary be re-stricted to the parallel of 36 degs. and 30 mins. north

Fourth. Resolved, We will not agree to any Boundary between Texas and New Mexico which proposes to cede to New Mexico, any portion of territory South of the parallel of 36,30 North lat., and West of the Rio Grande, rior to the adjustment of the territorial questions. Fifth. Resolved, that the representatives of the slave-holding States will resist by all usual legislative and constitutional means the admission of the State of California and the adjustment of the Texas Boundary until

a settlement of the Territorial questions is made.

Sixth. Be it further resolved, that the powers and duther action of the meeting; and that the chairman of that ommittee, by the concurrence of any three members, may, at any time, call a meeting of the representatives vote on this bill.

This is what the Southern members call their ulimatum, and unless the North submits to their de- ifornia bill, Mr. Douglass's bill, providing for a terrimands, they will dissolve all connexion with the torial government for New Mexico was taken up. Northern States. We are gratified to learn that Mr. Butler of South Carolina opposed so much haste several Southern members did not attend the meet- with these bills, while a bill more important-the fuing, and some that did, refused to concur in the gitive slave bill-had been pending for months. Mr. proceedings. Col. Humphrey Marshall, of the Lou- Whitcomb made the following isville District, Kentucky, was the chairman, and we do hope, for the fair fame of the Colonel, he will not suffer himself to be mixed up with any of these from the senator from Mississippi and other senators, I transactions, which are designed, by factious movements and captious conduct, to defeat all useful

The country is in a deplorable condition, when the members of Congress from a particular section a practical grievance that rankled more in the sensibiliof the Union, are to dictate to a majority what legis- ties of the South, especially in the border States, and af. United States. lation is to be adopted, and fix the priority of busithem. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the power of a majority is ding to the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the provisions of the constitution of the United them. By this course, the provisions of the Constitution of the United them. By this course, the provisions of the Constitution of the United them. By this course, the provisions of the Constitution of the Un

majority shall govern.

By a provision in the Constitution of the United States, one-fifth of the members present may call

which, every day, appear among the published pro- the strife and agitation that have pervaded this country. ceedings of the House. But hear the organ:

ate to-day, and we are informed that its passage will ple of this country. The honorable senator from Virbe urged by the majority, without any amendment for the division of that territory. he division of that territory.

The Senate has acquired the character of a conservaceded to my request to bring it before the Senate.

as a destructive one.

Perhaps the time for argument has passed.

If this bill passes both houses, it is made the daty of the Governor of Georgia, by a resolution of the Legislature of that State at its last session, to convene that

If we were in favor of a dissolution of the Union, w

"The prospects of Hanover College were never more passage of the California bill by the Senate, and says Butler and Barnwell, of S. C., Turney, of Tenn., ance of its distinguished president, assisted by the other members of the very able faculty, its course will most assuredly be 'onward and upward,' and, in its future prosperity and usefulness, realize the most sanguine expectations of its friends. It is doubtless destined to act a distinguished part in educating and elevating the immense multitude who are thronging their way to the messenging their way to the members of the subject of African and Morton and Yulee, of Florida, against the passage of the California bill. It concludes as follows:

Senate. The South must now look to the subject of African and Morton and Yulee, of Florida, against the passage of the California bill. It concludes as follows:

Vice Presidents of the American Colonization was first drawn to the subject of African in the subject of African and Morton and Yulee, of Florida, against the passage of the California bill. It concludes as follows:

Vice Presidents of the American Colonization was first drawn to the subject of African in the s

The Panama Echo states that tickets for the Oregon, from San Francisco, sold on the 6th ult., for \$600 for cabin, and \$400 for steerage.

ed during the same time.

New Mexico.

The Washington Union of Friday last, says: "The protest of the ten Senators against the California bill received his report from the committee on Naval called forth another and an interesting debate yester- Affairs, on the subject of establishing a line of steamday. It finally resulted in laying the whole subject ships to the Coast of Africa, designed to promot on the table by a vote of 23 to 19.

Douglass called up the engrossed bill for regulating extend the commerce of the United States. the territorial government of New Mexico. There was no further debate on the bill; and on taking in placing the material points of this Report before the question by year and nays, the bill was passed our readers, and ask for them an earnest considera-

by a vote of 27 to 10.

will be arrested in the Senate."

The following is the vote on the passage of the bill of all American Governments. to establish the territorial government of New Mex-

YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Berrien, Benton,

NAYS-Messrs. Chase, Davis of Mass., Dodge Wis., Greene, Hamlin, Miller, Phelps, Upham, Walker

On the 13th inst., after the passage of the Cal-

EXPLANATION. Mr. WHITCOMB. I beg the privilege, Mr. President, to make a personal explanation. From what has fallen feel called upon to state that, at a pretty early period after the introduction of the fugitive slave bill, underwent modification, and certainly before the Comtors in relation to that subject. It occurred to my mind feeted their interests more, than any other question duwas a delicate subject to move to take up that bill, when it was considered by courtesy as rather under the guidsyself a comparative stranger to the rules of courtesy in this body, and was not much acquainted even with the parliamentary rules; yet I thought I would take an opportunity of speaking with the honorable senator from irginia myself, and suggest the propriety of introdu-

full, may demand the ayes and noes; but, ordinarily, should have the power of listening to evidence, and readabout thirty only is necessary, owing to the number ing the certificates. I saw at once, considering the vast aber of such officers, and the degree of intelligence of absentees. It requires thirty minutes to call the of many of them, that it would be utterly ridiculous, if way. I was anxious, therefore, to take it up, and see it called, until the end of the session, and all legislaotism and judgment of the great mass of the people
both North and South. I felt ready myself, under my sume a shape that would commend itself to the patri-The fifth resolution evidently looks to such action. sense of duty to the constitution, to do what I thought was right, and what I thought would be acceptable to and which have caused so much waste of time in this CALIFORNIA BILL.—This bill comes before the Sennia knows the result of that conversation, and it is not ply of sailors' rations.

Now, sir, I am prepared to do my duty under the constitution; but I certainly do not feel at liberty to vote for We have presented, from time to time, arguments the bill in the shape in which it was first presented. I against this measure—and the argument has also been made with overwhelming force by Southern Senators. shape as I hope will commend it to the confidence and We consider it our duty now to refer to the consc- patriotism of the great mass of the people of these United States, both North and South.

# The Omnibus.

in his graphic description of the driver or his pas- months. journey will be to the land of oblivion, or the new settlements of Salt river. He assigns to Mr. Bright

It will be observed that, as the Colonization Society.

How To Puzzle THE Rogues.—In the genuine notes of the State Bank of Ohio, there are as many human figures represented as the bill is worth dollars. If the the interesting

Steamships for Liberia.

By the politeness of Mr. Stanton of Tenn. we have the colonization of free persons of color, to suppress "As soon as the question had been terminated, Mr. the African Slave Trade, to carry the Mails, and to The Lafayette Journal says, "We take pleasure

tion. The subject is a humane one; and one that "This bill has passed the Senate entirely divested should command the warmest sympathies of our garded colof the Wilmot Proviso. But it is believed by some race. While the influence of the Republic of Libethat in the House of Representatives a motion will ria has been shown in the complete suppression of danger of disunion be made to amend it, as well as the Utah bill, by the trade along a coast of several hundred miles in attaching the Wilmot Proviso to it. We cannot be- length combined squadrons of Europe and America heartily in the cause. He says: lieve that it will be attended with success; for a more have not been so successful on other portions of that liberal spirit begins to prevail in this respect over unhappy shore. In 1847, no less than 84,356 slaves United States, applicable to our Territories, shall be the the North and North-west, as we find by the extraordinary melioration of the public sentiment in Mich- the opinion of the Committee it is highly important igan and Indiana, and other States, and also among to prevent the further Africanizing of the American many of the members of Congress. But should it continent. An opposite movement, so far as the unfortunately pass the House of Representatives, it free blacks are concerned, is far more in accordance with the spirit of the age, and with the best interests

"We omit that part of the Report confirming the be discarded by the North. Constitutionality of the project. It was the opinion The best remedy that can be devised for the above of Mr. Jefferson that the United States had power to Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, and Whitcomb—

Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, and Whitcomb—

Marshall and Mr. Madison concurred in this opinion.

Bold and decided movement on the part of the General Government, which will look directly toward the seperation of the colored race from the white race, and the erection of the colored people into an independent commonwealth. And it is to be observed that the first purchase in the Colony of Liberia was made by the Government of nization in the North; it will send a thrill of confidence the United States. The opinions of the leading ju-Mr. Dickinson, who was present, said he would rists of our day do not appear to differ from those of colonization enterprise, and it will compel each newsties of the Committee of Fifteen be continued until furhis colleague, Mr. Seward, and had agreed not to not only that indirect aid to the cause of colonization friends; in short, we can indoctrinate the nation with may be given in accordance with that instrument, but that the Government has power to establish the but that the Government has power to establish the colonies themselves."2

The report proceeds to say:-

beria, touching on their return at certain points in Spain, New York every three months, touching at Savannah for freight and mails; one will leave Baltimore every three. The in gers, freight and mails; and one will leave New Orleans munerated for his trouble, and doubtless he should be every three months, with liberty to touch at any of the paid, and well paid, let the American people pay him, beria, with liberty to touch at any of the islands or ports interest of the free man of color to go to Africa, and this Mediterranean mails; thence to Cadiz, or some other commercial nation. mittee of Thirteen was raised, I spoke to sundry sena. port of Spain, to be designated by the Government: thence to Lisbon; thence to Brest, or some other port and Mr. B's company into one association, if possible then that the loss of slaves from their running away was of France, to be designated as above; and thence to and procure liberal provisions from the General Govern-London-bringing mails from all those points to the ment, granting large powers for forming settlements and

cordance with plans to be submitted to and approved by with nerve and energy, as that of the settlement of the Secretary of the Navy, and under the superintendence of an officer to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be so constructed as to be convertible, at the make all my contributions, and devote the last dollar of class. The ships to be kept up by alterations, repairs, or additions, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, so as to be at all times fully equal to the exigencies of the service, and the faithful performance of the

Each ship to be commanded by an officer of the Navy, who with our passed midshipmen to serve as watch officers, shall be accommodated in a manner suitable to their rank, without charge to the Government. The Secretary of the Navy at all times to have the right to place on board of each ship two guns of heavy ealibre, and the men necessary to serve them, to be accommodated and provided for by the contractors.

The Secretary of the Navy to exercise at all times such control over said ships as may not be inconsistent with these terms, and to have the right to take them, or either of them, in case of war, for the exclusive use and service of the United States, on paying the value thereof; such value not exceeding the cost, to be ascertained by appraisers mutually chosen by the Secretary and the Contractors. The Secretary also to have power to di-

carry, on each and every voyage they may make, so many emigrants, being free persons of color, and not exceeding 2,500 for each voyage, as the American Colonization Society may send; the said Society paying in advance \$10 for each emigrant over twelve years of age, and \$5 for each one under that age; these sums to include the transportation of baggage, and the daily sup-The contractors also to convey, free from cost, such

necessary agents as the G vernment or the Colonization Society may require, upon each one of said ships.

Two of said shiss to be finished and ready for sea within two and a half years, and the other within three years, after the execution of the contract.

The Government to pay \$40,000 for each and every trip; and to exact ample security for the faithful per-formance of the contract, besides taking a lien on the ships for the repayment of the sums advanced. The contract to continue 15 years from the completion of all

the ships.

The expense of running the ships, viz: fuel, wages of the The New York "Sunday Atlas" has a very amusing carricature of the Omnibus, which is driven by Mr. Clay, and contains as passengers his twelve associates on the committee of thirteen. The writer is a free-soiler and friend of Seward, and does not, delays in the various ports, will occupy about three

sengers, assign to them a very enviable destination, or honest motive, for the drive, and thinks their next

a very conspicuous place, and is the only Senator he now pay for the transportation of emigrants to Liberia treats with any kind of justice or fairness. After an in sailing vessels, not less than 30 per head, the proposed ill-natured allusion to Mr. Dickinson, of New York, than this, even adding the amount to be paid by the

ments to emigrants, and placing them upon the shores of Liberia in a sound and efficient condition

As the capacity of the Colony to receive a large num-OT The Southern Press of the 15th inst. contains ber of emigrants increases, the ratio of expense will be diminished.

promising than at the present time. Under the guidance of its distinguished president, assisted by the other

South of Mo., South must be south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., and Mo., and Mo., assisted by the other south of Mo., and Mo., an Senate. The South must now LOOK TO THE and Morton and Yulee, of Florida, against the pas- The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESY, one of the

> My attention was area or and colonization at the annual meeting of the Society, in 1823, when listening to the remarks of the Hon. Robert Goodloe Harper, and others. From that time to the present, my belief has been, and now is, that an "all-wise Providence" will accomplish, through the institution of slavery in this country, the civilization and Christianization of Africa, by the agency of this Society Christianization of Africa, by the agency of Liberia Christianization. Let no democrat listen to the description of the State, and let the will of the democrats decide who shall the our next Senator. Let no democrat listen to the description of the State, and let the will of the democrats decide who shall the our next Senator. Let no democrat listen to the description of the State, and let the will of the democrat listen to the description. speedily adjourn.
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> The Washington Union, speaking of the late meeting of Southern Representatives, says: "We have been informed that about forty-two persons were present, and that twelve of those dissented from the pomitted to our care, fatal to the peace and equality of the late the exclusion of slavery in this country, the civilization and Christianization of Africa, by the agency of this Society and its kindred associations. The Republic of Liberia invites those who wish to give freedom to the human beings they held in bondage to do so, without any excitement, commotion, or opposition. An acceptance of the mitted to our care, fatal to the peace and equality of the limit of the late meeting of Southern Representatives, says: "We have been informed that about forty-two persons were present, and that twelve of those dissented from the pomitted to our care, fatal to the peace and equality of the limit of the late meeting of slavery in this country, the civilization and Christianization of Africa, by the agency of this Society and its kindred associations. The Republic of Liberia invites those who wish to give freedom to the human beings they held in bondage to do so, without any excitement, and that twelve of those dissented from the pomitted to our care, fatal to the peace and equality of the limit of the limi been informed that about forty-two persons were present, and that twelve of those dissented from the position of the majority. If this be so, the almost entire unanimity of the committee cannot be regarded as an evidence of unanimity among the southern as an evidence of Representatives in sup-

of the State Bank of Ohio, there are as many human figures represented as the bill is worth dollars. If the counterfeiters wish to alter the small bills to large ones, as a \$1 to \$100, they would have to put in ninety-nine human figures—a thing not quite so easily done.

IFA spoonfull of Horseradish put into a pan of milk will preserve the milk sweet for soveral days, either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will turn.

The plan ranks with the most important of those of the interesting age in which we live; and, if patronized by Congress, will richly bless two continents. There has been no colony so prosperous, or that has achieved so much within the same space of time, as the colony of Liberia; and it is a remarkable fact, that during a period of thirty years, since the first expedition was fitted out to Africa, not a life has been lost by shipwreck.

If this Congress shall co-operate in this great national and tobacco.

A letter from the Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, under Mr. Polk's administration, and another of the Vice Presidents of the American Colonization Society, says:

I have had no time to examine the details of the plan, but as regards the main question, I most fully concur in the policy of a removal of our free blacks to Liberia, through the instrumentality of steamships, and with the aid of the Government of the United States. The plan presented seems to me free from all constitutional objections. It seems, also, to be perfectly practicable and its successful execution would confer incalculable dessings upon our country. Indeed, I have ever reand that the success of the first would overthrow the latter, and thus rescue our beloved country from the

Governor WRIGHT, of our own State, unites

Some movement of the kind is much needed: for the youth of the free States are growing up ignorant of the nerits of colonization, and very sceptical as to its final success. This has been produced by the labors of men in the North who have never investigated the subject. and who have poured contempt on all your attempts to prise, or confidence in its final success, will soon paravze all your efforts in the North; for in a few years the unbelief of our young men will become confirmed, and when they grasp the reins of government, which they will do in the course of time, African colonization wil

ignerance and scepticism, among Northern men, will be a old and decided movement on the part of the General

brough the hearts of all our friends; it will compel the people to think and talk on the subject of a national is all we want, for then we can make thousands of

shall have the monopoly of the Airican trade for a time; but that monopoly should be so guarded as to make it a source of wealth to Liberia, and not a drain on the wealth of that Republic, or be calculated to retard her "Instead of four ships, it is proposed to make the line progress. The East India Company has been a stu-pendous leech on British India, from which it has drawn untold millions, and under whose management India Portugal, France and England, thus: one ship will leave must become impoverished, and made dependent on

The interest of colonization requires that we foster months, touching at Norfolk and Charleston, for passen- Liberia, and not impoverish her. If Mr. B. is to be re-West India Islands. They will proceed directly to Li- and not Africa. So plan the scheme that it will be the of the coast of Africa; thence to Gibraltar, carrying the can be best accomplished by making Liberia a wealthy It would be well to blend the Colonization Society

trading stations on the coast of Africa; but having no Each ship to be of not less than 4000 tons burden, and power to hold real estate in Africa, except a few acres

I know of no enterprise of this age that we, as Ameri-

least possible expense, into war steamers of the first my means, to the colonization of the black man of this

#### [For the Indiana State Sentinel.] Jesse D. Bright.

The next Legislature, which is decidedly democratic. will be required to elect a Senator of the U.S. to fill the vacancy to be occasioned by the expirotion of the official

term of the Hon. Jesse D. Bright. The whig politicians, and the whig presses, including the Indiana Journal, are very busy in presenting candidates for Senator, with the very obvious intention of inlucing a strife amongst the prominent democrats of the State, so as to create jealousies and heart burnings in the party, with the remote hope, on the part of the whigs, that these distractions on the part of the demoerats may ultimately benefit the whigs. Although, if they were to take a seasible view of the case, they would find but little ground for such a hope; still they, feeling that they have nothing to lose but their labor, are willing to bestow their exertions because they naturally love mischief, and because they would be delighted to see a factious or sectional fight in a party, which has, in the

election just past, so most overwhelmingly triumphed over their ardent efforts to carry the State. Every compliment is lavished upon several leading and worthy democrats by these now fawning whigs, and each one, in turn, is indirectly told that he has great merit, great talents, and great claims upon his party, The names of Chamberlain, Wright, Owen, Petut, Robinson, Lane, and several others are proclaimed by these whig leaders with great appearance of sincerity, but with real hypocritical intention. Not one of them has thought proper to speak of our present worthy Sena-tor, Jesse D. Bright, in any thing like complimentary terms; but on the other hand, with bitterness, rancor and hostility. Why are they so rancorous and hostile to Mr. Bright? This question is easily answered. Mr. Bright is an uncompromising, consistent, and unpur-chasable democrat, who has firmly, constantly and ably assisted in establishing democratic principles, and who has on more than one occasion most signally defeated the designs and intrigues of the whig managers in In-

It was the indomitable firmness of Jesse D. Bright that thwarted the attempt of the whigs to place a whig Senator in Congress at the expiration of the term of Albert S. White, under the operation of the whig district-ing law, which was intended to throw a majority of whigs into the Legislature, in each year when a U. S. Senator was to be elected. His casting vote as President of the Senate saved the people of the State from being misrepresented in Congress, for six years, under that iniquitous - permutation - versatile - gerrymandering

It was his personal exertions in his canvass for the office of Lieutenant Governor that aided much in revolutionizing the State from the thraldom of whiggery, after the revulsion of that memorable hard cider and coonskin As Senator of Jefferson county, as Marshal of the

State, as Lieut. Governor, and as an enterprising private citizen, Jesse D. Bright has always stood forth as the champion of democracy in Indiana, and has ever sustained and advanced the true interests and principles of As a Senator in Congress no man ever more zealously maintained the high character of his State or more con

In the trying times of the Mexican war, he gallantly stood by the Engles of his country and gloriously main He has firmly and prudently demeaned himself on the great questions of the compromises of the Constitution, and proven himself a statesman and a patriot in his efforts

to preserve the peace and the duration of the Union.

He has been diligent, industrious, careful and attentive to every interest committed to his charge as Senator, and no man can say, in truth, be he whig or democrat, Appended are letters from several distinguished that ever Jesse D. Bright failed, refused or neglected to

lusive strains of whig praise, for that alone will attaint the purity of any democrat upon whom it may be lav-ished, especially if he is so frail as to lend a listening

Let the will of the democracy be made and assemble at Senators and Representatives when they assemble at Indianapolis in December, and if Jesse D. Bright be found wanting, may we be so fortunate as to find a more worthy democrat to fill his place. Give every man fair play and no one will have a right to complain.

MARION. Let the will of the democracy be made known by their

ITWe know a lady in this town, says the Cincinnati Commercial, who has lost three husbands by death within ten months, and is now engaged to a fourth.

D'Germany is about to modify her tariff laws—a low duty on grain and provisions, and an increase on cotton